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ABSTRACT

The second of three syllabuses for a three-year Russian course designed for students in secondary school outlines general objectives of the program and lessons 16 through 30. The approach to the second year course emphasizes language development through the use of the dialogue, vocabulary expansion, and structure drills. Principal objectives include vocabulary acquisition of 700 to 900 words and 120 idioms and common expressions, emphasis on learning the imperfective aspect of Russian verbs, and cultural aspects of Russian life. For the companion documents see FL 002 206 and FL 002 208. (RL)

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CHINESE-RUSSIAN STUDY CENTER
Toledo Public Schools
Toledo, Ohio

Syllabus for use in Russian Language II
as prepared by Jevgenij Cernonok, 1969-1970

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
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Means of Acquiring the Skills

Listening and Speaking

The basic activities during this stage are:

1. Dialogue and vocabulary: hearing and repeating the phrases of a simple dialogue, idioms, and vocabulary.
2. Dialogue adaption: practice with the phrases, idioms and sentences of the current basic dialogue and previously learned items of vocabulary and structure, allowing the student increasing freedom and control. Directed dialogue (the student, told to ask or answer a question or to make a statement, still using his basic material moves farther along toward the free use of new elements in combination with those already learned).
3. Structure drills: isolating certain speech patterns and drilling them by various techniques until the student has them under complete and automatic control. The following kinds of drills to be used: repetition, restatement, expansion.
4. The effectiveness of the memorization and drills activities described above is multiplied many times by the use of good recorded materials and language laboratory will be properly integrated with class procedure. These audio-lingual skills will be kept active all through the Russian language learning experience, for speech is the most essential aspect of living language.

Reading

From the beginning, the student will read only what he has already learned to understand and say. There are certain "rules" to be observed during this stage:

1. The student reads only what he has already learned through ears and tongue. This material he can read and understand without recourse to English equivalents. The student's early reading is carefully controlled; he can read directly in the foreign language without translating into English. Systematic translation from Russian into English is to be avoided as much as possible.
2. The material which has been read will be discussed. Reading comprehension will be exercised by repetition of most of the words of the question. The teacher asks (in the foreign language) and the student replies in full rather than minimal answers. Paraphrase--changing from the first person to the third person, from present to past, etc.
3. The text to be read should be suited to the intellectual maturity of the students.
4. Reading in class and extensive reading which will be assigned in class and the text should be analyzed and explained.

Authenticity of Reading Matter

In reading material students will learn the similarities as well as the significant differences between his culture and the Russian. The readings will also be chosen on the economic and social life of Russia. Some of this reading can be correlated with work in other classes, particularly art, music, and social science.

Writing

Russian writing will be started with the letters and letter elements. At the first stage the student will write only what he has already learned to understand, speak, and read. Secondly, the student learns straight copying of a Russian text. After this he learns dictations, guided composition on an assigned topic, and free composition.

Grammar

In grammar the students should be informed of the reasons why he can profit from an abstract statement and a generalization but teacher should avoid extremes: One is to give the rules instead of the language, and the other is to refuse the students any generalization.

Objectives for the Second Year Russian

1. To develop a basic vocabulary of 700-900 words and approximately 120 idioms and common expressions.
2. To improve conversation in Russian through oral reports in supplementary reading which would be done by the students individually.
3. Continuation of basic grammar with emphasis on the imperfective aspect of Russian verbs.
4. To develop ability to understand simple Russian sentences and to express themselves in different situations.
5. To write correctly dictations and short letters.
6. To increase knowledge of the life and customs of Russian people. Material will be given from the Russian history and from the Russian literature.

Materials to be used in the Second Year of Russian

1. Textbook - Essentials of Russian by A. V. Gronicka and H. Bates-Yakobson; Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey. Russian Reading and Conversation (for the second semester only) by Nicholas Maltzoff; Pitman, New York, New York.

2. Additional Material

   Russian Newspaper - Novoye Russkoye Slovo

   Language Laboratory: will be used for comprehension.

   Songs and Music: Folk songs to be learned and Russian composers' music will be played in class.

Second Year Russian Culture

During the first semester, various events from Russian history will be discussed by the students.

During the second semester students will be introduced to authors and characters of the classic Russian literature of the 19th and 20th centuries.

Russian History

1. People and races which have lived and settled at the present-day Russia.
2. Ancient city of Novgorod.
3. Early Kievan history and acceptance of christianity from Byzantium.
4. Invasion of Russia by the Golden Horde.
5. The first Romanov (1613).
6. Peter the Great, the first Russian newspaper, and public theatre.
7. December, 1825.
8. Alexander II - Lincoln of Russia.
9. 1917-1918 Revolution.

Literature

1. The 18th century - age of classicism. Russian language and Mikhail Lomonsov and Ivan Krylov.
2. The 19th century - "Golden Age" of Russian literature. Russia's greatest poet, Alexander Pushkin.
3. A. Pushkin and Russian language. Russian musical compositions which are based on the works by Pushkin - "Boris Godunov," "Eugene Onegin."
4. Pushkin, Lermontov - represented the Romantic movement in the Russian literature. Nikolai Gogol's realism in the world. Ivan Turgenev, the most expressive spokesman for Western ideas.

5. Fyodor Dostoevsky - Slavophile illustrated the Russian character at its best and its worst.
6. Leo Tolstoy - the most famous Russian realist.
7. Anton Chekhov - dramatist and short story writer.
8. Maxim Gorky - realist who served as a bridge between the old Russian culture and the new Soviet ideas.

The Textbook - Essentials of Russian by A. Gronicka and H. Bates-Yakobson

The textbook is divided into thirty lessons preceded by two introductory units which set for the Russian printed and written letters and give their approximate phonetic values. Each lesson is divided into seven closely interrelated parts:

I. Common Expressions and Idioms

II. Reading Exercise

III. Vocabulary

IV. Grammar

V. Questions

VI. Grammar Exercises

VII. Translation into Russian

The two introductory lessons contain a brief analysis of the Russian sound system.

The Reading Exercises

The Reading Exercises are the core around which each lesson is organized. They contain all the new grammar and vocabulary introduced in each lesson. A basic principle of the text is to introduce the student to all new material first in the context of the Reading Exercise; and only when it has been read and generally understood, have him turn to the explanation and systematic treatment of the material given in the grammar section and the vocabulary. The Reading Exercises are carefully graded and lead the student from the simple dialogue of the first lesson to selection from the works of N. Nekrassov and L. Tolstoi.

The Common Expressions

The common expressions and idioms should be memorized and applied in short conversations between students.

The Vocabulary

The vocabulary of any one lesson is repeated in subsequent ones.

The Grammar Sections

Grammar discussion develops out of the analysis of the Reading Exercise. The translation sentences from English into Russian also are taken from the Reading Exercise.

Russian Reader

The Russian reader is chosen for the students who know the most commonly used Russian words and the basic rules of grammar.

The lessons are arranged as follows:

First, there is a conversation (persons indicated by the numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4); the appropriate vocabulary follows; it is succeeded by a story based on the preceding conversation, with additional vocabulary as needed.

The purpose of this arrangement is to teach the students how to tie separate sentences into a story just as they have learned to tie words into a sentence. These stories also provide for repeating words given in the conversation. Finally, they offer reading material on simple everyday subjects, serving a need perhaps not heretofore adequately met.

A typical lesson precedure might be: at the beginning of the oral practice period students are assigned to recite the conversation and the story. While they are given three to five minutes for a quick review, the teacher asks the remainder of the class questions pertaining to the text, then calls for the assigned recitations; thereafter another student may ask similar questions.

The conversations and the stories have been short. The increase in their lengths from Lesson 1 to Lesson 33 is very gradual.

Sixteenth Lesson (Approximately 3 weeks)

Time will be given in the following:

Hearing - 30%

Speaking and Oral Reports - 40%

Reading - 20%

Writing - 10%

In this unit, Part A, perfective aspects of Russian verbs will be introduced. Each week 5 or 6 perfective verbs will be given and should be memorized and explain their uses.

Supplementary Reading

Read story number 1 - "A Meeting"

Read story number 2 - "A Visit (Part I)"

Read story number 3 - "A Visit (Part II)"

Reading and conversation done in class, but translation of the story should be done at home.

Dictation will be given in class.

Russian Culture

Peoples and races which have lived and settled at the present-day Russia. Slavs, Finns, Tartars, Varangians (Vikings), and Mongols.

Seventeenth Lesson (Approximately 2 weeks)

Time will be given in the following:

Hearing - 30%

Speaking and Oral Reports - 40%

Reading - 20%

Writing - 10%

A. Grammar--pecularities in the singular masculine and neuter declensions.

B. Declension of the personal pronouns.

C. Impersonal expressions.

Supplementary Reading

Read story number 4 - "In the City"

Read story number 5 - "In the Country"

Reading and conversation done in class, but translation of story should be done at home.

Composition will be done at home.

Russian Culture

The ancient city of Novgorod and Russian Orthodox Church till 1918.

Eighteenth Lesson (Approximately 2 weeks)

Time will be given in the following:

Hearing - 30%

Speaking and Oral Reports - 40%

Reading - 20%

Writing - 10%

A. Grammar - Regular plural declension of the masculine, neuter, and feminine nouns.

B. Declensional peculiarities of the masculine noun in the plural.

C. Impersonal expressions with the infinitive.

D. Translation of "to like."

E. Cardinal numerals 5-12 and expressions of quantity.

Supplementary Reading

Read story number 6 - "Inspection of a House"

Read story number 7 - "A Journey to the City"

Reading and conversation done in class, but translation of story should be done at home.

Dictation will be given in class.

Russian Culture

Ethnic Groups - Ukrainian largest ethnic unit. The Georgians and Turko-Tartar people. Latvian, Estonian and Lithuanian ethnic groups. Russian schools at the present time.

Nineteenth Lesson (Approximately 2 weeks)

Time will be given in the following:

Hearing - 30%

Speaking and Oral Reports - 40%

Reading - 20%

Writing - 10%

Grammar

A. Irregularities in the plural of masculine nouns.

B. Declension of the adjective in the plural.

C. Numerals and time expressions.

Supplementary Reading

Read story number 9 - "A Journey in the Country"

Read story number 10 - "In the Morning"

Read story number 11 - "At the Grocery Store"

Composition will be done at home.

Russian Culture

Old Slavonic language (Church Slavonic). Words borrowed from Tartars. Reign of Peter the Great and new Russian alphabet. Lomonosov and the first Russian grammar.

Twentieth Lesson (Approximately 2 weeks)

Time will be given in the following:

Hearing - 30%

Speaking and Oral Reports - 30%

Reading - 30%

Writing - 10%

Grammar

A. Declensional pecularities of the neuter noun in the plural

B. Pronoun-adjectives

C. Date expressions

Supplementary Reading

Read story number 12 - "At the Stationery Store"

Read story number 13 - "At the Department Store"

Dictation will be done in class.

Russian Culture

The first Romanov (1613). French influence and Russian educated upper class, 18th and 19th centuries.

Twenty-first Lesson (Approximately 2 weeks)

Time will be given in the following:

Hearing - 30%

Speaking and Oral Reports - 40%

Reading - 20%

Writing - 10%

Grammar

A. Noun

B. Declension of the demonstrative pronoun-adjectives ėmon "This," "mom," "that."

C. The verbs dbemb, dblbamb (I), cmahobumbcca, cmamb.

Supplementary Reading

Read story number 14 - "Packing"

Read story number 15 - "At the Station"

Composition will be done at home.

Russian Culture

Pushkin and national language of Russia. Collection of Russian postal stamps will be shown in class. Russian song, "Vescherny Zwon," will be learned in class.

Twenty-second Lesson (Approximately 2 weeks)

Time will be given in the following:

Hearing - 30%

Speaking and Oral Reports - 40%

Reading - 20%

Writing - 10%

Grammar

A. Masculine nouns ending in 'a' or 'i'

B. The reflexive pronoun ceaci "self" and the emphatic cadl "self."

C. Verb

Supplementary Reading

Read story number 16 - "On the Way to the Airport"

Read story number 17 - "The Automobile"

Dictation will be done in class.

Russian Culture

Soviet Russian language abbreviated forms of words or acronyms and initials. Certain words, the meaning of which change with the function of words. Russian magazines and newspapers will be shown in class.

Two weeks will be given for the review and preparation for the examination.

Twenty-third Lesson (Approximately 2 weeks)

Second Semester

Time will be given in the following:

Hearing - 30%

Speaking and Oral Reports - 40%

Reading - 20%

Writing - 10%

Grammar

A. Pecularities in the feminine noun declension.

B. Adjectives used as nouns.

C. A comparison of adjectives and adverbs.

Supplementary Reading

Read story number 18 - "The Hotel"

Read story number 19 - "At the Doctor's"

Composition will be done at home.

Russian Culture

Russian words with variable currency in the vocabulary of English speaking people. Russian song, "Kalinka." Students, after learning the words of this song, are going to sing in class.

Twenty-fourth Lesson (Approximately 2 weeks)

Time will be given in the following:

Hearing - 30%

Speaking and Oral Reports - 40%

Reading - 20%

Writing - 10%

Grammar

A. Comparison of adjectives and adverbs

B. Declension of the pronoun-adjective becb, bce, bcci "all, whole, entire"

C. Numerals

Dictation will be done in class.

Russian Culture

1917-1918 Revolution. The church and the Russian language.

Twenty-fifth Lesson (Approximately 2 weeks)

Time will be given in the following:

Hearing - 30%

Speaking and Oral Reports - 40%

Reading - 20%

Writing - 10%

A. Grammar - Indeterminate and determinate aspect verbs.

B. The reciprocal pronoun: gpyr, gpyra "one another"

C. Expressions of age

D. Numerals 50-100

Supplementary Reading

Read story number 22 - "In the Restaurant (1st Part)"

Read story number 23 - "In the Restaurant (2nd Part)"

Composition will be done at home.

Russian Culture

U. S. A. "melting pot" and the Soviet ethnic groups.

Twenty-sixth Lesson (Approximately 2 weeks)

Time will be given in the following:

Hearing - 30%

Speaking and Oral Reports - 40%

Reading - 20%

Writing - 10%

Grammar

A. Full declension and use of oda, ode "both."

B. Numerals

C. Prepositions (review and supplement)

Supplementary Reading

Read story number 24 - "In the Park"

Read story number 25 - "At the Club"

Dictation will be done in class.

Russian Culture

Ancient cities of Kievan Novgorod. Early Kievan history and acceptance of Christianity from Byzantine. Russian song: "Night"

Twenty-seventh Lesson (Approximately 2 weeks)

Time will be given in the following:

Hearing - 30%

Speaking and Oral Reports - 40%

Reading - 20%

Writing - 10%

A. Grammar - Pronouns

B. The subjunctive

Supplementary Reading

Read story number 26 - "At the Theater"

Read story number 17 - "At the Movies (Part I)"

Composition will be done at home.

Russian Culture

Pushkin and Russian language. Russian musical compositions which are based on the works by Pushkin - "Boris Godunov," "Eugene Onegin" and Pushkin Lermontov - represented the Romantic movement in the Russian literature.

Twenty-eigth Lesson (Approximately 2 weeks)

Time will be given in the following:

Hearing - 30%

Speaking and Oral Reports - 40%

Reading - 20%

Writing - 10%

Grammar

A. Use of the subjunctive

B. The adverbial participle

C. Conjunctions and participles

Supplementary Reading

Read story number 28 - "At the Movies (Part II)"

Read story number 29 - "At the Office (Part I)"

Two dictations will be done in class.

Russian Culture

Nikolai Gogol's realism in the world. Ivan Turgenev, the most expressive spokesman for Western ideas.

Twenty-ninth Lesson (Approximately 2 weeks)

Time will be given in the following:

Hearing - 30%

Speaking and Oral Reports - 40%

Reading - 20%

Writing - 10%

Grammar

A. The relative pronoun

B. The participles

Supplementary Reading

Read story number 30 - "At the Office (Part II)"

Read story number 31 - "Electromechanics"

Two compositions will be done at home.

Russian Culture

Fyodor Dostoevsky - Slavophile illustrated the Russian character at its best and worst.

Thirtieth Lesson (Approximately 2 weeks)

Time will be given in the following:

Hearing - 30%

Speaking and Oral Reports - 40%

Reading - 20%

Writing - 10%

Grammar

A. The participles

B. The passive verb

Supplementary Reading

Read story number 32 - "Steam Engines"

Read story number 33 - "The Radio"

Two dictations will be done in class.

Russian Culture

Leo Tolstoy - the most famous realist.

Anton Chekhov - dramatist and short story writer.

Maxim Gorky - realist who served as a bridge between the Old Russian culture and the new Soviet ideas.

Majority of the Soviet writers devote their efforts toward directing attention to the economic goals of the government.

Two weeks will be given for the review and examination.